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(54) Title: NOVEL COMPOUNDS		
(57) Abstract The invention provides <u>Response Regulator</u> and Histidine Kinase polypeptides and DNA (RNA) encoding such polypeptides and methods for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques. Also provided are methods for utilizing such polypeptides to screen for antibacterial compounds.		

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NOVEL COMPOUNDS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims benefit to GB applications 9609122.8 and 9609023.8, both filed May 1, 1996.

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to newly identified polynucleotides and polypeptides, and their production and uses, as well as their variants, agonists and antagonists, and their uses. In particular, in these and in other regards, the invention relates to novel polynucleotides and polypeptides of the response regulator family, hereinafter referred to as "Response Regulator" and cognate molecules of the histidine kinase family, hereinafter referred to as "Histidine Kinase".

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The Streptococci make up a medically important genera of microbes known to cause several types of disease in humans, including, for example, otitis media, conjunctivitis, pneumonia, bacteremia, meningitis, sinusitis, pleural empyema and endocarditis, and most particularly meningitis, such as for example infection of cerebrospinal fluid. Since its isolation more than 100 years ago, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* has been one of the more intensively studied microbes. For example, much of our early understanding that DNA is, in fact, the genetic material was predicated on the work of Griffith and of Avery, Macleod and McCarty using this microbe. Despite the vast amount of research with *S. pneumoniae*, many questions concerning the virulence of this microbe remain. It is particularly preferred to employ Streptococcal genes and gene products as targets for the development of antibiotics.

The frequency of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infections has risen dramatically in the past 20 years. This has been attributed to the emergence of multiply antibiotic resistant strains and an increasing population of people with weakened immune systems. It is no longer uncommon to isolate *Streptococcus pneumoniae* strains which are resistant to some or all of the standard antibiotics. This has created a demand for both new anti-microbial agents and diagnostic tests for this organism.

While certain Streptococcal factors associated with pathogenicity have been identified, e.g., capsule polysaccharides, peptidoglycans, pneumolysins, PspA Complement factor H binding component, autolysin, neuraminidase, peptide permeases, hydrogen peroxide, IgA1 protease, the list is certainly not complete. Further very little is known concerning the temporal expression of such genes during infection and disease progression in a mammalian host. Discovering the sets of genes the bacterium is likely to be expressing at the different stages of

infection, particularly when an infection is established, provides critical information for the screening and characterization of novel antibacterials which can interrupt pathogenesis. In addition to providing a fuller understanding of known proteins, such an approach will identify previously unrecognised targets.

5 Many two component signal transduction systems (TCSTS) have been identified in bacteria (Stock, J. B., Ninfa, A.J. & Stock, A.M.(1989) Microbiol. Rev. 53, 450-490). These are involved in the bacterium's ability to monitor its surroundings and adapt to changes in its environment. Several of these bacterial TCSTS are involved in virulence and bacterial pathogenesis within the host.

10 Response regulators are components of the TCSTS. These proteins are phosphorylated by histidine kinases and in turn once phosphorylated effect the response, often through a DNA binding domain becoming activated. The response regulators are characterized by a conserved N-terminal domain of approximately 100 amino acids. The N-terminal domains of response regulators as well as retaining five functionally important residues, corresponding to the residues
15 D12, D13, D57, T87, K109 in CheY (Matsumura, P., Rydel, J.J., Linzmeier, R. & Vacante, D. (1984) J. Bacteriol. 160, 36-41), have conserved structural features (Volz, K. (1993) Biochemistry 32, 11741-11753). The 3-dimensional structures of CheY from *Salmonella typhimurium* (Stock, A.M., Mottonen, J.M., Stock, J.B. & Schutt, C.E. (1989) Nature, 337, 745-749) and *Escherichia coli* (Volz, K. & Matsumura, P. (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266, 15511-15519)
20 and the N-terminal domain of nitrogen regulatory protein C from *S.typhimurium* (Volkman, B.F., Nohaile, M.J., Amy, N.K., Kustu, S. & Wemmer, D.E. (1995) Biochemistry, 34 1413-1424), are available, as well as the secondary structure of SpoOF from *Bacillus subtilis* (Feher, V.A., Zapf, J.W., Hoch, J.A., Dahlquist, F.W., Whiteley, J.M. & Cavanagh, J. (1995) Protein Science, 4, 1801-1814). These structures have a (a/b)₅ fold. Several structural residues are
25 conserved between different response regulator sequences, specifically hydrophobic residues within the β -sheet hydrophobic core and sites from the α -helices. This family of response regulators includes PhoP protein from *Bacillus subtilis*. PhoP is the response regulator of the TCSTS which controls the regulation of the alkaline phosphatase genes in *B.subtilis* (Seki, T., Yoshikawa, H., Takahashi, H. & Saito, H., 1987, J. Bacteriol. 169, 2913-2916).

30 Histidine kinases are components of the TCSTS which autophosphorylate a histidine residue. The phosphate group is then transferred to the cognate response regulator. The Histidine kinases have five short conserved amino acid sequences (Stock, J. B., Ninfa, A.J. & Stock, A.M.(1989) Microbiol. Rev. 53, 450-490, Swanson, R.V., Alex, L.A. & Simon, M.I.(1994) TIBS 19 485-491). These are the histidine residue, which is phosphorylated,

followed after approximately 100 residues by a conserved asparagine residue. After another 15 to 45 residues a DXGXG motif is found, followed by a FXXF motif after another 10-20 residues. 10-20 residues further on another glycine motif, GXG is found. The two glycine motifs are thought to be involved in nucleotide binding.

5 Among the processes regulated by TCSTS are production of virulence factors, motility, antibiotic resistance and cell replication. Inhibitors of TCSTS proteins would prevent the bacterium from establishing and maintaining infection of the host by preventing it from producing the necessary factors for pathogenesis and thereby have utility in anti-bacterial therapy.

10 Clearly, there is a need for factors, such as the novel compounds of the invention, that have a present benefit of being useful to screen compounds for antibiotic activity. Such factors are also useful to determine their role in pathogenesis of infection, dysfunction and disease. There is also a need for identification and characterization of such factors and their antagonists and agonists which can play a role in preventing, ameliorating or correcting infections,
15 dysfunctions or diseases.

 Response Regulator polypeptides of the invention have amino acid sequence homology to a known *Shigella dysenteriae* PhoB protein.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 It is an object of the invention to provide polypeptides that have been identified as novel
20 Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptides by homology between the amino acid sequence set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4 and 6] and a known amino acid sequence or sequences of other proteins such as *Shigella dysenteriae* PhoB or ResE protein.

 It is a further object of the invention to provide polynucleotides that encode Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptides, particularly polynucleotides that encode the
25 polypeptide herein designated Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase respectively.

 In a particularly preferred embodiment of the invention the polynucleotide comprises a region encoding Response Regulator polypeptides comprising a sequence set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:1 and 3] which includes a full length gene, or a variant thereof.

 In another particularly preferred embodiment of the invention the polynucleotide
30 comprises a region encoding Histidine Kinase polypeptides comprising a sequence set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:5], or a variant thereof.

 In another particularly preferred embodiment of the invention there is a novel Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase protein from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* comprising the amino acid sequence of Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:2 or 6 respectively], or a variant thereof.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a mature polypeptide expressible by the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 0100993 strain contained in the deposited strain.

5 A further aspect of the invention there are provided isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding Response Regulator, particularly *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Response Regulator, including mRNAs, cDNAs, genomic DNAs. Further embodiments of the invention include biologically, diagnostically, prophylactically, clinically or therapeutically useful variants thereof, and compositions comprising the same.

10 In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided the use of a polynucleotide of the invention for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, in particular genetic immunization. Among the particularly preferred embodiments of the invention are naturally occurring allelic variants of Response Regulator and polypeptides encoded thereby.

Another aspect of the invention there are provided novel polypeptides of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* referred to herein as Response Regulator as well as biologically, diagnostically, 15 prophylactically, clinically or therapeutically useful variants thereof, and compositions comprising the same.

Among the particularly preferred embodiments of the invention are variants of Response Regulator polypeptide encoded by naturally occurring alleles of the Response Regulator gene.

20 In a preferred embodiment of the invention there are provided methods for producing the aforementioned Response Regulator polypeptides.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, there are provided inhibitors to such polypeptides, useful as antibacterial agents, including, for example, antibodies.

25 In accordance with certain preferred embodiments of the invention, there are provided products, compositions and methods for assessing Response Regulator expression, treating disease, for example, otitis media, conjunctivitis, pneumonia, bacteremia, meningitis, sinusitis, pleural empyema and endocarditis, and most particularly meningitis, such as for example infection of cerebrospinal fluid, assaying genetic variation, and administering a Response Regulator polypeptide or polynucleotide to an organism to raise an immunological response against a bacteria, especially a *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria.

30 In accordance with certain preferred embodiments of this and other aspects of the invention there are provided polynucleotides that hybridize to Response Regulator polynucleotide sequences, particularly under stringent conditions.

In certain preferred embodiments of the invention there are provided antibodies against Response Regulator polypeptides.

In other embodiments of the invention there are provided methods for identifying compounds which bind to or otherwise interact with and inhibit or activate an activity of a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention comprising: contacting a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention with a compound to be screened under conditions to permit binding to or other interaction between the compound and the polypeptide or polynucleotide to assess the binding to or other interaction with the compound, such binding or interaction being associated with a second component capable of providing a detectable signal in response to the binding or interaction of the polypeptide or polynucleotide with the compound; and determining whether the compound binds to or otherwise interacts with and activates or inhibits an activity of the polypeptide or polynucleotide by detecting the presence or absence of a signal generated from the binding or interaction of the compound with the polypeptide or polynucleotide.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, there are provided Response Regulator agonists and antagonists, preferably bacteriostatic or bacteriocidal agonists and antagonists.

In a further aspect of the invention there are provided compositions comprising a Response Regulator polynucleotide or a Response Regulator polypeptide for administration to a cell or to a multicellular organism.

Various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the disclosed invention will become readily apparent to those skilled in the art from reading the following descriptions and from reading the other parts of the present disclosure.

GLOSSARY

The following definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of certain terms used frequently herein.

"Host cell" is a cell which has been transformed or transfected, or is capable of transformation or transfection by an exogenous polynucleotide sequence.

"Identity," as known in the art, is a relationship between two or more polypeptide sequences or two or more polynucleotide sequences, as determined by comparing the sequences. In the art, "identity" also means the degree of sequence relatedness between polypeptide or polynucleotide sequences, as the case may be, as determined by the match between strings of such sequences. "Identity" and "similarity" can be readily calculated by known methods, including but not limited to those described in (*Computational Molecular Biology*, Lesk, A.M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; *Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects*, Smith, D.W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; *Computer Analysis of Sequence Data*, Part I, Griffin, A.M., and Griffin, H.G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey,

1994; *Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology*, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; and *Sequence Analysis Primer*, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991; and Carillo, H., and Lipman, D., *SIAM J. Applied Math.*, 48: 1073 (1988).

Preferred methods to determine identity are designed to give the largest match between the sequences tested. Methods to determine identity and similarity are codified in publicly available computer programs. Preferred computer program methods to determine identity and similarity between two sequences include, but are not limited to, the GCG program package (Devereux, J., et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* 12(1): 387 (1984)), BLASTP, BLASTN, and FASTA (Atschul, S.F. et al., *J. Molec. Biol.* 215: 403-410 (1990)). The BLAST X program is publicly available from NCBI and other sources (*BLAST Manual*, Altschul, S., et al., NCBI NLM NIH Bethesda, MD 20894; Altschul, S., et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 215: 403-410 (1990)). As an illustration, by a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence having at least, for example, 95% "identity" to a reference nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 it is intended that the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotide is identical to the reference sequence except that the polynucleotide sequence may include up to five point mutations per each 100 nucleotides of the reference nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1. In other words, to obtain a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a reference nucleotide sequence, up to 5% of the nucleotides in the reference sequence may be deleted or substituted with another nucleotide, or a number of nucleotides up to 5% of the total nucleotides in the reference sequence may be inserted into the reference sequence. These mutations of the reference sequence may occur at the 5' or 3' terminal positions of the reference nucleotide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among nucleotides in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence. Analogously, by a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence having at least, for example, 95% identity to a reference amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 is intended that the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide is identical to the reference sequence except that the polypeptide sequence may include up to five amino acid alterations per each 100 amino acids of the reference amino acid of SEQ ID NO: 2. In other words, to obtain a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a reference amino acid sequence, up to 5% of the amino acid residues in the reference sequence may be deleted or substituted with another amino acid, or a number of amino acids up to 5% of the total amino acid residues in the reference sequence may be inserted into the reference sequence. These alterations of the reference sequence may occur at the amino or carboxy terminal positions of the reference amino acid

sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among residues in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence.

"Isolated" means altered "by the hand of man" from its natural state, *i.e.*, if it occurs in nature, it has been changed or removed from its original environment, or both. For example, a polynucleotide or a polypeptide naturally present in a living organism is not "isolated," but the same polynucleotide or polypeptide separated from the coexisting materials of its natural state is "isolated", as the term is employed herein.

"Polynucleotide(s)" generally refers to any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxribonucleotide, which may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA. "Polynucleotide(s)" include, without limitation, single- and double-stranded DNA, DNA that is a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions or single-, double- and triple-stranded regions, single- and double-stranded RNA, and RNA that is mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, hybrid molecules comprising DNA and RNA that may be single-stranded or, more typically, double-stranded, or triple-stranded regions, or a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions. In addition, "polynucleotide" as used herein refers to triple-stranded regions comprising RNA or DNA or both RNA and DNA. The strands in such regions may be from the same molecule or from different molecules. The regions may include all of one or more of the molecules, but more typically involve only a region of some of the molecules. One of the molecules of a triple-helical region often is an oligonucleotide. As used herein, the term "polynucleotide(s)" also includes DNAs or RNAs as described above that contain one or more modified bases. Thus, DNAs or RNAs with backbones modified for stability or for other reasons are "polynucleotide(s)" as that term is intended herein. Moreover, DNAs or RNAs comprising unusual bases, such as inosine, or modified bases, such as tritylated bases, to name just two examples, are polynucleotides as the term is used herein. It will be appreciated that a great variety of modifications have been made to DNA and RNA that serve many useful purposes known to those of skill in the art. The term "polynucleotide(s)" as it is employed herein embraces such chemically, enzymatically or metabolically modified forms of polynucleotides, as well as the chemical forms of DNA and RNA characteristic of viruses and cells, including, for example, simple and complex cells. "Polynucleotide(s)" also embraces short polynucleotides often referred to as oligonucleotide(s).

"Polypeptide(s)" refers to any peptide or protein comprising two or more amino acids joined to each other by peptide bonds or modified peptide bonds. "Polypeptide(s)" refers to both short chains, commonly referred to as peptides, oligopeptides and oligomers and to longer chains

generally referred to as proteins. Polypeptides may contain amino acids other than the 20 gene encoded amino acids. "Polypeptide(s)" include those modified either by natural processes, such as processing and other post-translational modifications, but also by chemical modification techniques. Such modifications are well described in basic texts and in more detailed monographs, as well as in a voluminous research literature, and they are well known to those of skill in the art. It will be appreciated that the same type of modification may be present in the same or varying degree at several sites in a given polypeptide. Also, a given polypeptide may contain many types of modifications. Modifications can occur anywhere in a polypeptide, including the peptide backbone, the amino acid side-chains, and the amino or carboxyl termini.

Modifications include, for example, acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent cross-links, formation of cysteine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma-carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, proteolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, glycosylation, lipid attachment, sulfation, gamma-carboxylation of glutamic acid residues, hydroxylation and ADP-ribosylation, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins, such as arginylation, and ubiquitination. See, for instance, *PROTEINS - STRUCTURE AND MOLECULAR PROPERTIES*, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993) and Wold, F., Posttranslational Protein Modifications: Perspectives and Prospects, pgs. 1-12 in *POSTTRANSLATIONAL COVALENT MODIFICATION OF PROTEINS*, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York (1983); Seifter et al., *Meth. Enzymol.* 182:626-646 (1990) and Rattan et al., *Protein Synthesis: Posttranslational Modifications and Aging*, Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 663: 48-62 (1992). Polypeptides may be branched or cyclic, with or without branching. Cyclic, branched and branched circular polypeptides may result from post-translational natural processes and may be made by entirely synthetic methods, as well.

"Variant(s)" as the term is used herein, is a polynucleotide or polypeptide that differs from a reference polynucleotide or polypeptide respectively, but retains essential properties. A typical variant of a polynucleotide differs in nucleotide sequence from another, reference polynucleotide. Changes in the nucleotide sequence of the variant may or may not alter the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by the reference polynucleotide. Nucleotide changes may result in amino acid substitutions, additions,

deletions, fusions and truncations in the polypeptide encoded by the reference sequence, as discussed below. A typical variant of a polypeptide differs in amino acid sequence from another, reference polypeptide. Generally, differences are limited so that the sequences of the reference polypeptide and the variant are closely similar overall and, in many regions, identical. A variant and reference polypeptide may differ in amino acid sequence by one or more substitutions, additions, deletions in any combination. A substituted or inserted amino acid residue may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code. A variant of a polynucleotide or polypeptide may be a naturally occurring such as an allelic variant, or it may be a variant that is not known to occur naturally. Non-naturally occurring variants of polynucleotides and polypeptides may be made by mutagenesis techniques, by direct synthesis, and by other recombinant methods known to skilled artisans.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to novel Response Regulator polypeptides and polynucleotides as described in greater detail below. In particular, the invention relates to polypeptides and polynucleotides of a novel Response Regulator and Histidine Kinase of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which are related by amino acid sequence homology to *Shigella dysenteriae* PhoB and ResE polypeptides respectively. The invention relates especially to Response Regulator and Histidine Kinase having the nucleotide and amino acid sequences set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5] and Table 1 [SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6] respectively, and to the Response Regulator and Histidine Kinase nucleotide sequences of the DNA in the deposited strain and amino acid sequences encoded thereby.

TABLE 1

Response Regulator Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Sequences

(A) Sequences from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Response Regulator polynucleotide sequence [SEQ ID NO:1].

5'-1 CCAGTAAAA TTTGATATTG CATAAAAGAA TAAAAGTATC AGCATCTGAC

51 CATAAGTCAC AGTGGAGTGA AACTCAATGA AAATCAAAGA GCAAACCTAGG

101 CAGCTAGCCG CAGGTTGCTC AAAACACTGG TTTGAGGTTG TAGATAGAGC

151 TGACGTGGTT TGAAGAGATT TTCGAAGAGT ATAAGCTGCA AGATGAATGA

201 TTTTCTTGTA TTGACGTTGT TGTGACAAA AAGTAGCGGA TAAATGAAAT

251 CCATTCCATT ATCATAGATG ATAGGCTGGT AGGAAATTTT CAAATAGCAT
301 ATAGGAAATA GATGTATGGA GTTCTGGTAG TAGAAAGGGA GAGAGATGAA
5 351 CATTTTAGTT GCAGATGACG AGGAAATGAT TAGAGAAGGA ATTGCAGCAT
401 TTCTGACAGA AGAGGGTTAT CATGTCATTA TGGCTAAGGA TGGACAAGAG
10 451 GTCTTGAAA AATTTCAAGA TCTCCCTATC CATCTCATGG TACTGGATTT
501 AATGATGCCT AGGAAGAGTG GTTTTGAAGT GTTAAAAGAA ATCAATCAAA
551 AGCACGATAT TCCTGTCATC GTCTTGAGTG CTCTGGGAGA TGAAACTACT
15 601 CAGTCACAGG TATTTGATCT CTATGCTGAT GATCATGTGA CAAAACCTTT
651 TTCTTTGGTA CTGCTTGTC ACGGTATTAA GCGCTTATC AGACGTTACT
20 701 ACGTCATAGA GGATCTTTGG CGATATCAGG ATGTAACAGT GGATTTTACC
751 TCTTACAAAG CACATTATAA AAATGAAGAA ATTGATCTCA AACCAGGA
801 ATTACTGGTA CTAAAGTGTT TGATTCAGCA TAAAAATCAA GTTTTAAGTA
25 851 GAGAGCAGAT ATTGGAAGAA ATTTCAAAAG ATGTAGCTGA TTTACCTTGT
901 GATAGGGTCG TTGATGTCTA TATTCGTACT CTTGCAAAA AATTAGCTTT
30 951 AGATTGTATC GTGACTGTGA AAAATGTTGG GTATAAGATT AGCTTATGAT
1001 AAAAAATCCT AAATTATTAA CCAAGTCTTT TTTAAGAAGT TTTGCAATTC
1051 TAGGTGGTGT TGGTCTAGTC ATTCATATAG CTATTTATTT GACCTTTCCT
35 1101 TTTTATTATA TTCAACTGGA GGGGGAAAAG TTTAATGAGA GCGCAAGAGT
1151 GTTTACGGAG TATTTAAAGA CTAAGACATC TGATGAAATT CCAAGCTTAC
40 1201 TCCAGTCTTA TTCAAAGTCC TTGACCATAT CTGCTCACCT TAAAAGAGAT
1251 ATTGTAGATA AGCGGCTCCC TCTTGTGCAT GACTTGGATA TTAAAGATGG
1301 AAAGCTATCA AATTATATCG TGATGTTAGA TATGTCTGTT AGTACAGCAG

1351 ATGGTAAACA GGTAACCGTG CAATTTGTTC ACGGGGTGGA TGTCTACAAA
 1401 GAAGCAAAGA ATATTTTGCT TTTGTATCTC CCATATACAT TTTTGGTTAC
 5 1451 AATTGCTTTT TCCTTTGTTT TTTCTTATTT TTATACTAAA CGCTTGCTCA
 1501 ATCCTCTTTT TTACATTTC A GAAGTACTA GTAAAATGCA AGATTGGAT
 10 1551 GACAATATTC GTTTTGATGA AAGTAGGAAA GATGAAGTTG GTGAAGTTGG
 1601 AAAACAGATT AATGGTATGT ATGAGCACTT GTTGAAGGTT ATTCATGAGT
 1651 TGGAAAGTCG TAATGAGCAA ATTGTAAAAT TGCAAAATCA AAAGGTTTCC
 15 1701 TTTGTCCGTG GAGCATCACA TGAGTTGAAA ACCCCTTTAG CCAGTCTTAG
 1751 AATTATCCTA GAGAATATGC AGCATAATAT TGGAGATTAC AAAGATCATC
 20 1801 CAAAATATAT TGCAAAGAGT ATAAATAAGA TTGACCAGAT GAGCCACTTA
 1851 TTGGAAGAAG TACTGGAGTC TTCTAAATTC CAAGAGTGGA CAGAGTGTCG
 1901 TGAGACTTTG ACTGTTAAGC CAGTTTTAGT AGATATTTTA TCACGTTATC
 25 1951 AAGAATTAG-3'

(B) Response Regulator polypeptide sequence deduced from the polynucleotide sequence in this table [SEQ ID NO:2].

30 NH₂-1 MNILVADDEE MIREGIAAFL TEEGYHVIMA KDGQEVLEKF QDLPIHLMVL
 51 DLMMPRKSGF EVLKEINQKH DIPVIVLSAL GDETTQSQVF DLYADDHVTK
 101 PFSLVLLVKR IKALIRRYV IEDLWRYQDV TVDFTSYKAH YKNEEIDLKP
 35 151 KELLVLKCLI QHKNQVLSRE QILEEISKDV ADLPCDRVVD VYIRTLRKKL
 201 ALDCIVTVKN VGYKISL-COOH

40 (C) Polynucleotide sequence embodiments [SEQ ID NO:1]

X-(R₁)_n-1 CCAGTTAAAA TTTGATATTG CATAAAAGAA TAAAAGTATC AGCATCTGAC

51 CATAAGTCAC AGTGGAGTGA AACTCAATGA AAATCAAAGA GCAAAC TAGG
101 CAGCTAGCCG CAGGTTGCTC AAAACACTGG TTTGAGGTTG TAGATAGAGC
5 151 TGACGTGGTT TGAAGAGATT TTCGAAGAGT ATAAGCTGCA AGATGAATGA
201 TTTTCTTGTA TTGACGTTGT TGTTGACAAA AAGTAGCGGA TAAATGAAAT
251 CCATTCCATT ATCATAGATG ATAGGCTGGT AGGAAATTTT CAAATAGCAT
10 301 ATAGGAAATA GATGTATGGA GTTCTGGTAG TAGAAAGGGA GAGAGATGAA
351 CATTTTAGTT GCAGATGACG AGGAAATGAT TAGAGAAGGA ATTGCAGCAT
15 401 TTCTGACAGA AGAGGGTTAT CATGTCATTA TGGCTAAGGA TGGACAAGAG
451 GTCTTGGAAG AATTTCAAGA TCTCCCTATC CATCTCATGG TACTGGATTT
501 AATGATGCCT AGGAAGAGTG GTTTTGAAGT GTTAAAAGAA ATCAATCAAA
20 551 AGCACGATAT TCCTGTCATC GTCTTGAGTG CTCTGGGAGA TGAAACTACT
601 CAGTCACAGG TATTTGATCT CTATGCTGAT GATCATGTGA CAAAACCTTT
25 651 TTCTTTGGTA CTGCTTGTC AAGCGTATTAA GCGGCTTATC AGACGTTACT
701 ACGTCATAGA GGATCTTTGG CGATATCAGG ATGTAACAGT GGATTTTACC
751 TCTTACAAAG CACATTATAA AAATGAAGAA ATTGATCTCA AACCAAAGGA
30 801 ATTACTGGTA CTAAAGTGTT TGATTCAGCA TAAAAATCAA GTTTTAAGTA
851 GAGAGCAGAT ATTGGAAGAA ATTTCAAAAG ATGTAGCTGA TTTACCTTGT
35 901 GATAGGGTCG TTGATGTCTA TATTCGTACT CTTCGCAAAA AATTAGCTTT
951 AGATTGTATC GTGACTGTGA AAAATGTTGG GTATAAGATT AGCTTATGAT
1001 AAAAAATCCT AAATTATTAA CCAAGTCTTT TTTAAGAAGT TTTGCAATTC
40 1051 TAGGTGGTGT TGGTCTAGTC ATTCATATAG CTATTTATTT GACCTTTCCT
1101 TTTTATTATA TTCAACTGGA GGGGGAAAAG TTTAATGAGA GCGCAAGAGT

1151 GTTTACGGAG TATTTAAAGA CTAAGACATC TGATGAAATT CCAAGCTTAC
 1201 TCCAGTCTTA TTCAAAGTCC TTGACCATAT CTGCTCACCT TAAAAGAGAT
 5 1251 ATTGTAGATA AGCGGCTCCC TCTTGTGCAT GACTTGGATA TTAAAGATGG
 1301 AAAGCTATCA AATTATATCG TGATGTTAGA TATGTCTGTT AGTACAGCAG
 1351 ATGGTAAACA GGTAACCGTG CAATTTGTTC ACGGGGTGGA TGTCTACAAA
 10 1401 GAAGCAAAGA ATATTTTGCT TTTGTATCTC CCATATACAT TTTTGGTTAC
 1451 AATTGCTTTT TCCTTTGTTT TTTCTTATTT TTATACTAAA CGCTTGCTCA
 15 1501 ATCCTCTTTT TTACATTTCA GAAGTGACTA GTAAAATGCA AGATTGGAT
 1551 GACAATATTC GTTTTGATGA AAGTAGGAAA GATGAAGTTG GTGAAGTTGG
 1601 AAAACAGATT AATGGTATGT ATGAGCACTT GTTGAAGGTT ATTCATGAGT
 20 1651 TGGAAAGTCG TAATGAGCAA ATTGTAAAAT TGCAAATCA AAAGGTTTCC
 1701 TTTGTCCGTG GAGCATCACA TGAGTTGAAA ACCCCTTTAG CCAGTCTTAG
 25 1751 AATTATCCTA GAGAATATGC AGCATAATAT TGGAGATTAC AAAGATCATC
 1801 CAAAATATAT TGCAAAGAGT ATAAATAAGA TTGACCAGAT GAGCCACTTA
 1851 TTGGAAGAAG TACTGGAGTC TTCTAAATTC CAAGAGTGGA CAGAGTGTCG
 30 1901 TGAGACTTTG ACTGTTAAGC CAGTTTTAGT AGATATTTTA TCACGTTATC
 1951 AAGAATTAG-(R₂)_n-Y
 35 (D) Polypeptide sequence embodiments [SEQ ID NO:2].
 X-(R₁)_n-1 MNILVADDEE MIREGIAAFL TEEGYHVIMA KDGQEVLEKF QDLPIHLMVL
 51 DLMPKSGF EVLKEINQKH DIPVIVLSAL GDETTQSQVF DLYADDHVTK
 40 101 PFSLVLLVKR IKALIRRYV IEDLWRYQDV TVDFTSYKAH YKNEEIDLKP
 151 KELLVLKCLI QHKNQVLSRE QILEEISKDV ADLPCDRVVD VYIRTLRKKL

201 ALDCIVTVKN VGYKISL-(R₂)_n-Y

(E) Sequences from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Response Regulator polynucleotide ORF sequence [SEQ ID NO:3].

5 5'-1 ACCCAAAGGA AAAAGGKTTT GTCACATGAT CATCAGCATA GAGATCAAAT
 51 ACCTGTGACT GAGTAGTTTC ATCTCCCAGA GCACTCAAGA CGATGACAGG
 101 AATATCGTGC TTTTGATTGA TTTCTTTACA CTTGCAAAAC CACTCTTCSC
 10 TAGGCATCAT TAAATCCAGT ACCATGAGAT GGATAGGGAG ATCTTGAAAT
 151 TAGGCATCAT TAAATCCAGT ACCATGAGAT GGATAGGGAG ATCTTGAAAT
 201 TTTTCCAAGA CCTCTTGTC ATCCTTAGCC ATAATGACAT GATAACCCTC
 251 TTCTGTCAGA AATGCTGCAA TTCCTTCTCT AATCATTTCC TCGTCATCTG
 15 301 CAGCTAAAGT GTTCATCTCT CTCCCTTTAT ACAACCAGAA CTCCATACAT
 351 CTATTTCCCTA TATGCTATTT-3'

(F) Response Regulator polypeptide sequence deduced from the polynucleotide ORF sequence in this table [SEQ ID NO:4].

NH₂- MEFWLYKGRE MNILVADDEE MIREGIAAFL TEEGYHVIM AKDGQEVLEK
 FQDLPIHLMV LDLMMPRKSG FEVLKEINQK HDIPVIVLS ALGDETTQSQ
 25 VFDLYADHDV TNPFSFG-COOH

(G) Polynucleotide sequence from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Histidine Kinase [SEQ ID NO:5], cognate of the Response Regulator of the invention.

30 5'-1 CTATCAAATT ATATCGTGAT GTTAGATATG TCTGTTAGTA CAGCAGATGG
 51 TAAACAGGTA ACCGTGCAAT TTGTTACCGG GGTGGATGTC TACAAAGAAG
 101 CAAAGAATAT TTGCTTTTG TATCTCCCAT ATACATTTTT GGTTACAATT
 35 GCTTTTTTCCT TTGTTTTTTC TTATTTTTAT ACTAAACGCT TGCTCAATCC
 151 TCTTTTTTAC ATTTTCAGAAG TGACTAGTAA AATGCAAGAT TTGGATGACA
 201 TCTTTTTTAC ATTTTCAGAAG TGACTAGTAA AATGCAAGAT TTGGATGACA
 40 251 ATATTCGTTT TGATGAAAGT AGGAAAGATG AAGTTGGTGA AGTTGGAAAA

301 CAGATTAATG GTATGTATGA GCACTTGTG AAGGTTATTC ATGAGTTGGA
 351 AAGTCGTAAT GAGCAAATTG TAAAATTGCA AAATCAAAAG GTTTCCTTTG
 5 401 TCCGTGGAGC ATCACATGAG TTGAAAACCC CTTTAGCCAG TCTTAGAATT
 451 ATCCTAGAGA ATATGCAGCA TAATATTGGA GATTACAAAG ATCATCCAAA
 501 ATATATTGCA AAGAGTTATA AA-3'

10

(H) Polypeptide sequences from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Histidine Kinase [SEQ ID NO:6] deduced from the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:5, cognate of the Response Regulator of the invention.

15

NH₂-1 LSNYIVMLDM SVSTADGKQV TVQFVHGVDV YKEAKNILL YLPYTFLVTI
 51 AFSFVFSYFY TKRLNPLFY ISEVTSKMQD LDDNIRFDES RKDEVGEVVK
 20 101 QINGMYEHL KVIHELESRN EQIVKLQNK VSFVRGASHE LKTPLASLRI
 151 ILENMQHNIG DYKDHPKYIA KSYK-COOH

Deposited materials

25 A deposit containing a *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 0100993 strain has been deposited with the National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Ltd. (herein "NCIMB"), 23 St. Machar Drive, Aberdeen AB2 1RY, Scotland on 11 April 1996 and assigned deposit number 40794. The deposit was described as *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 0100993 on deposit. On 17 April 1996 a *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 0100993 DNA library in *E. coli* was similarly
 30 deposited with the NCIMB and assigned deposit number 40800. The *Streptococcus pneumoniae* strain deposit is referred to herein as "the deposited strain" or as "the DNA of the deposited strain."

The deposited strain contains the full length Response Regulator and Histidine Kinase genes. The sequence of the polynucleotides contained in the deposited strain, as well as the
 35 amino acid sequence of the polypeptide encoded thereby, are controlling in the event of any conflict with any description of sequences herein.

The deposit of the deposited strain has been made under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for Purposes of

Patent Procedure. The strain will be irrevocably and without restriction or condition released to the public upon the issuance of a patent. The deposited strain is provided merely as convenience to those of skill in the art and is not an admission that a deposit is required for enablement, such as that required under 35 U.S.C. §112.

- 5 A license may be required to make, use or sell the deposited strain, and compounds derived therefrom, and no such license is hereby granted.

Polypeptides

- 10 The polypeptides of the invention include the polypeptides of Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:2, 4, 6] (in particular the mature polypeptide) as well as polypeptides and fragments, particularly those which have the biological activity of Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase, and also those which have at least 70% identity to a polypeptide of Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:2, 4 and 6] or the relevant portion, preferably at least 80% identity to a polypeptide of Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:2, 4 and 6], and more preferably at least 90% similarity (more preferably at least 90% identity) to a polypeptide of Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:2, 4 and 6] and still more preferably at least 95% similarity (still more preferably at least 95% identity) to a polypeptide of Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:2, 4 and 6] and also include portions of such polypeptides with such portion of the polypeptide generally containing at least 30 amino acids and more preferably at least 50 amino acids.

- 20 The invention also includes polypeptides of the formula set forth in Table 1 (D) [SEQ ID NO:2] wherein, at the amino terminus, X is hydrogen, and at the carboxyl terminus, Y is hydrogen or a metal, R₁ and R₂ is any amino acid residue, and n is an integer between 1 and 1000. Any stretch of amino acid residues denoted by either R group, where R is greater than 1, may be either a heteropolymer or a homopolymer, preferably a heteropolymer.

- 25 A fragment is a variant polypeptide having an amino acid sequence that entirely is the same as part but not all of the amino acid sequence of the aforementioned polypeptides. As with Response Regulator and Histidine Kinase polypeptides fragments may be "free-standing," or comprised within a larger polypeptide of which they form a part or region, most preferably as a single continuous region, a single larger polypeptide.

- 30 Preferred fragments include, for example, truncation polypeptides having a portion of an amino acid sequence of Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:2, 4 and 6], or of variants thereof, such as a continuous series of residues that includes the amino terminus, or a continuous series of residues that includes the carboxyl terminus. Degradation forms of the polypeptides of the invention in a host cell, particularly a *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, are also preferred. Further preferred are fragments characterized by structural or functional attributes such as fragments that comprise

alpha-helix and alpha-helix forming regions, beta-sheet and beta-sheet-forming regions, turn and turn-forming regions, coil and coil-forming regions, hydrophilic regions, hydrophobic regions, alpha amphipathic regions, beta amphipathic regions, flexible regions, surface-forming regions, substrate binding region, and high antigenic index regions.

5 Also preferred are biologically active fragments which are those fragments that mediate activities of Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase, including those with a similar activity or an improved activity, or with a decreased undesirable activity. Also included are those fragments that are antigenic or immunogenic in an animal, especially in a human. Particularly preferred are fragments comprising receptors or domains of enzymes that confer a function essential for
10 viability of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* or the ability to initiate, or maintain cause disease in an individual, particularly a human.

Variants that are fragments of the polypeptides of the invention may be employed for producing the corresponding full-length polypeptide by peptide synthesis; therefore, these variants may be employed as intermediates for producing the full-length polypeptides of the
15 invention.

Polynucleotides

Another aspect of the invention relates to isolated polynucleotides, including the full length gene, that encode the Response Regulator polypeptide having a deduced amino acid sequence of Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:2 and 4] and polynucleotides closely related thereto and
20 variants thereof.

Using the information provided herein, such as a polynucleotide sequence set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:1, 3 or 5], a polynucleotide of the invention encoding Response Regulator (using SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3) or Histidine Kinase (using SEQ ID NO:5) polypeptide may be obtained using standard cloning and screening methods, such as those for cloning and
25 sequencing chromosomal DNA fragments from bacteria using *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 0100993 cells as starting material, followed by obtaining a full length clone. For example, to obtain a polynucleotide sequence of the invention, such as a sequence given in Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:1 and 3], typically a library of clones of chromosomal DNA of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 0100993 in *E.coli* or some other suitable host is probed with a radiolabeled
30 oligonucleotide, preferably a 17-mer or longer, derived from a partial sequence. Clones carrying DNA identical to that of the probe can then be distinguished using stringent conditions. By sequencing the individual clones thus identified with sequencing primers designed from the original sequence it is then possible to extend the sequence in both directions to determine the full gene sequence. Conveniently, such sequencing is performed

using denatured double stranded DNA prepared from a plasmid clone. Suitable techniques are described by Maniatis, T., Fritsch, E.F. and Sambrook et al., *MOLECULAR CLONING, A LABORATORY MANUAL*, 2nd Ed.; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1989). (see in particular Screening By Hybridization 1.90 and Sequencing Denatured Double-Stranded DNA Templates 13.70). Illustrative of the invention, the polynucleotide set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:1] was discovered in a DNA library derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 0100993.

Each DNA sequence set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:1, 3 and 5] contains an open reading frame encoding a protein having about the number of amino acid residues set forth in Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, and 6 respectively] with a deduced molecular weight that can be calculated using amino acid residue molecular weight values well known in the art. The start codon of the DNA in Table 1 is shown in bold and underlined (nucleotide number 345 ATG) and the stop codon is underlined (nucleotide number 997 TGA).

Response Regulator of the invention is structurally related to other proteins of the response regulator family, as shown by the results of sequencing the DNA encoding Response Regulator of the deposited strain. The protein exhibits greatest homology to *Shigella dysenteriae* PhoB protein among known proteins. Response Regulator of Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:2] has about 35% identity over its entire length with the amino acid sequence of *Shigella dysenteriae* PhoB polypeptide.

The invention provides a polynucleotide sequence identical over its entire length to each of the coding sequence in Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:1, 3, or 5]. Also provided by the invention is the coding sequence for the mature polypeptide or a fragment thereof, by itself as well as the coding sequence for the mature polypeptide or a fragment in reading frame with other coding sequence, such as those encoding a leader or secretory sequence, a pre-, or pro- or prepro- protein sequence. The polynucleotide may also contain non-coding sequences, including for example, but not limited to non-coding 5' and 3' sequences, such as the transcribed, non-translated sequences, termination signals, ribosome binding sites, sequences that stabilize mRNA, introns, polyadenylation signals, and additional coding sequence which encode additional amino acids. For example, a marker sequence that facilitates purification of the fused polypeptide can be encoded. In certain embodiments of the invention, the marker sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, as provided in the pQE vector (Qiagen, Inc.) and described in Gentz *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA* 86: 821-824 (1989), or an HA tag (Wilson *et al.*, *Cell* 37: 767 (1984). Polynucleotides of the invention also include, but are not limited to, polynucleotides comprising a structural gene and its naturally associated sequences that control gene expression.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is the polynucleotide of comprising nucleotide 345 to 997 set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 of Table 1 which encodes the Response Regulator polypeptide.

The invention also includes polynucleotides of the formula set forth in Table 1 (C)[SEQ ID NO:1] wherein, at the 5' end of the molecule, X is hydrogen, and at the 3' end of the molecule, Y is hydrogen or a metal, R₁ and R₂ is any nucleic acid residue, and n is an integer between 1 and 1000. Any stretch of nucleic acid residues denoted by either R group, where R is greater than 1, may be either a heteropolymer or a homopolymer, preferably a heteropolymer.

The term "polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide" as used herein encompasses polynucleotides that include a sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention, particularly a bacterial polypeptide and more particularly a polypeptide of the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Response Regulator having the amino acid sequence set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:2 or 4] as well as *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Histidine Kinase having the amino acid sequence set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:6]. The term also encompasses polynucleotides that include a single continuous region or discontinuous regions encoding the polypeptide (for example, interrupted by integrated phage or an insertion sequence or editing) together with additional regions, that also may contain coding and/or non-coding sequences.

The invention further relates to variants of the polynucleotides described herein that encode for variants of the polypeptide having a deduced amino acid sequence of Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:2, 4, 6]. Variants that are fragments of the polynucleotides of the invention may be used to synthesize full-length polynucleotides of the invention.

Further particularly preferred embodiments are polynucleotides encoding Response Regulator variants, that have the amino acid sequence of Response Regulator polypeptide of Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:2] in which several, a few, 5 to 10, 1 to 5, 1 to 3, 2, 1 or no amino acid residues are substituted, deleted or added, in any combination. Especially preferred among these are silent substitutions, additions and deletions, that do not alter the properties and activities of Response Regulator.

Further preferred embodiments of the invention are polynucleotides that are at least 70% identical over their entire length to a polynucleotide encoding Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptide having an amino acid sequence set out in Table 1 [SEQ ID NOS:2 and 4, for Response Regulator and SEQ ID NO:6 for Histidine Kinase], and polynucleotides that are complementary to such polynucleotides. Alternatively, most highly preferred are polynucleotides that comprise a region that is at least 80% identical over its entire length to a polynucleotide encoding Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptide of the deposited

strain and polynucleotides complementary thereto. In this regard, polynucleotides at least 90% identical over their entire length to the same are particularly preferred, and among these particularly preferred polynucleotides, those with at least 95% are especially preferred. Furthermore, those with at least 97% are highly preferred among those with at least 95%, and among these those with at least 98% and at least 99% are particularly highly preferred, with at least 99% being the more preferred.

Preferred embodiments are polynucleotides that encode polypeptides that retain substantially the same biological function or activity as the mature polypeptide encoded by the DNA of Table 1 [SEQ ID NO:1].

The invention further relates to polynucleotides that hybridize to the herein above-described sequences. In this regard, the invention especially relates to polynucleotides that hybridize under stringent conditions to the herein above-described polynucleotides. As herein used, the terms "stringent conditions" and "stringent hybridization conditions" mean hybridization will occur only if there is at least 95% and preferably at least 97% identity between the sequences. An example of stringent hybridization conditions is overnight incubation at 42°C in a solution comprising: 50% formamide, 5x SSC (150mM NaCl, 15mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH7.6), 5x Denhardt's solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 micrograms/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the hybridization support in 0.1x SSC at about 65°C. Hybridization and wash conditions are well known and exemplified in Sambrook, *et al.*, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989), particularly Chapter 11 therein.

The invention also provides a polynucleotide consisting essentially of a polynucleotide sequence obtainable by screening an appropriate library containing the complete gene for a polynucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:5 under stringent hybridization conditions with a probe having the sequence of said polynucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 or 3 (to obtain the complete gene for SEQ ID NO:1) or SEQ ID NO:5 (to obtain the complete gene for SEQ ID NO:5) or a fragment of any of these sequences; and isolating said DNA sequence. Fragments useful for obtaining such a polynucleotide include, for example, probes and primers described elsewhere herein.

As discussed additionally herein regarding polynucleotide assays of the invention, for instance, polynucleotides of the invention as discussed above, may be used as a hybridization probe for RNA, cDNA and genomic DNA to isolate full-length cDNAs and genomic clones encoding Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase and to isolate cDNA and genomic clones of

other genes that have a high sequence similarity to the Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase gene respectively. Such probes generally will comprise at least 15 bases. Preferably, such probes will have at least 30 bases and may have at least 50 bases. Particularly preferred probes will have at least 30 bases and will have 50 bases or less.

5 For example, the coding region of the Response Regulator gene may be isolated by screening using the DNA sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 to synthesize an oligonucleotide probe. A labeled oligonucleotide having a sequence complementary to that of a gene of the invention is then used to screen a library of cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA to determine which members of the library the probe hybridizes to.

10 As a further example, the coding region of the Histidine Kinase gene may be isolated by screening using the DNA sequence provided in SEQ ID NO:5 to synthesize an oligonucleotide probe. A labeled oligonucleotide having a sequence complementary to that of a gene of the invention is then used to screen a library of cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA to determine which members of the library the probe hybridizes to.

15 The polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention may be employed, for example, as research reagents and materials for discovery of treatments of and diagnostics for disease, particularly human disease, as further discussed herein relating to polynucleotide assays.

20 Polynucleotides of the invention that are oligonucleotides derived from the sequences of SEQ ID NOS:1 and/or 2 and/or 5 and/or 6 may be used in the processes herein as described, but preferably for PCR, to determine whether or not the polynucleotides identified herein in whole or in part are transcribed in bacteria in infected tissue. It is recognized that such sequences will also have utility in diagnosis of the stage of infection and type of infection the pathogen has attained.

25 The invention also provides polynucleotides that may encode a polypeptide that is the mature protein plus additional amino or carboxyl-terminal amino acids, or amino acids interior to the mature polypeptide (when the mature form has more than one polypeptide chain, for instance). Such sequences may play a role in processing of a protein from precursor to a mature form, may allow protein transport, may lengthen or shorten protein half-life or may facilitate manipulation of a protein for assay or production, among other things. As generally is the case
30 *in vivo*, the additional amino acids may be processed away from the mature protein by cellular enzymes.

A precursor protein, having the mature form of the polypeptide fused to one or more prosequences may be an inactive form of the polypeptide. When prosequences are removed such

inactive precursors generally are activated. Some or all of the prosequences may be removed before activation. Generally, such precursors are called proproteins.

In sum, a polynucleotide of the invention may encode a mature protein, a mature protein plus a leader sequence (which may be referred to as a preprotein), a precursor of a mature protein having one or more prosequences that are not the leader sequences of a preprotein, or a preproprotein, which is a precursor to a proprotein, having a leader sequence and one or more prosequences, which generally are removed during processing steps that produce active and mature forms of the polypeptide.

Vectors, host cells, expression

The invention also relates to vectors that comprise a polynucleotide or polynucleotides of the invention, host cells that are genetically engineered with vectors of the invention and the production of polypeptides of the invention by recombinant techniques. Cell-free translation systems can also be employed to produce such proteins using RNAs derived from the DNA constructs of the invention.

For recombinant production, host cells can be genetically engineered to incorporate expression systems or portions thereof or polynucleotides of the invention. Introduction of a polynucleotide into the host cell can be effected by methods described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Davis et al., *BASIC METHODS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY*, (1986) and Sambrook et al., *MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL*, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1989), such as, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, transvection, microinjection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, scrape loading, ballistic introduction and infection.

Representative examples of appropriate hosts include bacterial cells, such as streptococci, staphylococci, enterococci *E. coli*, streptomyces and *Bacillus subtilis* cells; fungal cells, such as yeast cells and *Aspergillus* cells; insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9 cells; animal cells such as CHO, COS, HeLa, C127, 3T3, BHK, 293 and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells.

A great variety of expression systems can be used to produce the polypeptides of the invention. Such vectors include, among others, chromosomal, episomal and virus-derived vectors, e.g., vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from bacteriophage, from transposons, from yeast episomes, from insertion elements, from yeast chromosomal elements, from viruses such as baculoviruses, papova viruses, such as SV40, vaccinia viruses, adenoviruses, fowl pox viruses, pseudorabies viruses and retroviruses, and vectors derived from combinations thereof,

such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, such as cosmids and phagemids. The expression system constructs may contain control regions that regulate as well as engender expression. Generally, any system or vector suitable to maintain, propagate or express polynucleotides and/or to express a polypeptide in a host may be used for expression in this regard. The appropriate DNA sequence may be inserted into the expression system by any of a variety of well-known and routine techniques, such as, for example, those set forth in Sambrook *et al.*, *MOLECULAR CLONING, A LABORATORY MANUAL*, (*supra*).

For secretion of the translated protein into the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum, into the periplasmic space or into the extracellular environment, appropriate secretion signals may be incorporated into the expressed polypeptide. These signals may be endogenous to the polypeptide or they may be heterologous signals.

Polypeptides of the invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, and lectin chromatography. Most preferably, high performance liquid chromatography is employed for purification. Well known techniques for refolding protein may be employed to regenerate active conformation when the polypeptide is denatured during isolation and or purification.

Diagnostic Assays

This invention is also related to the use of the Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polynucleotides of the invention for use as diagnostic reagents. Detection of Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase in a eukaryote, particularly a mammal, and especially a human, will provide a diagnostic method for diagnosis of a disease. Eukaryotes (herein also "individual(s)"), particularly mammals, and especially humans, infected with an organism comprising the Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase gene may be detected at the nucleic acid level by a variety of techniques.

Nucleic acids for diagnosis may be obtained from an infected individual's cells and tissues, such as bone, blood, muscle, cartilage, and skin. Genomic DNA may be used directly for detection or may be amplified enzymatically by using PCR or other amplification technique prior to analysis. RNA or cDNA may also be used in the same ways. Using amplification, characterization of the species and strain of prokaryote present in an individual, may be made by an analysis of the genotype of the prokaryote gene. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product in comparison to the genotype of a reference sequence.

Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to labeled Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polynucleotide sequences. Perfectly matched sequences can be distinguished from mismatched duplexes by RNase digestion or by differences in melting temperatures. DNA sequence differences may also be detected by alterations in the electrophoretic mobility of the DNA fragments in gels, with or without denaturing agents, or by direct DNA sequencing. See, *e.g.*, Myers et al., *Science*, 230: 1242 (1985). Sequence changes at specific locations also may be revealed by nuclease protection assays, such as RNase and S1 protection or a chemical cleavage method. See, *e.g.*, Cotton et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 85: 4397-4401 (1985).

Cells carrying mutations or polymorphisms in the gene of the invention may also be detected at the DNA level by a variety of techniques, to allow for serotyping, for example. For example, RT-PCR can be used to detect mutations. It is particularly preferred to use RT-PCR in conjunction with automated detection systems, such as, for example, GeneScan. RNA or cDNA may also be used for the same purpose, PCR or RT-PCR. As an example, PCR primers complementary to a nucleic acid encoding Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase can be used to identify and analyze mutations. The invention further provides these primers with 1, 2, 3 or 4 nucleotides removed from the 5' and/or the 3' end. These primers may be used for, among other things, amplifying Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase DNA isolated from a sample derived from an individual. The primers may be used to amplify the gene isolated from an infected individual such that the gene may then be subject to various techniques for elucidation of the DNA sequence. In this way, mutations in the DNA sequence may be detected and used to diagnose infection and to serotype and/or classify the infectious agent.

The invention further provides a process for diagnosing, disease, preferably bacterial infections, more preferably infections by *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and most preferably otitis media, conjunctivitis, pneumonia, bacteremia, meningitis, sinusitis, pleural empyema and endocarditis, and most particularly meningitis, such as for example infection of cerebrospinal fluid, comprising determining from a sample derived from an individual a increased level of expression of polynucleotide having the sequence of Table 1 [SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5]. Increased or decreased expression of Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polynucleotide can be measured using any one of the methods well known in the art for the quantitation of polynucleotides, such as, for example, amplification, PCR, RT-PCR, RNase protection, Northern blotting and other hybridization methods.

In addition, a diagnostic assay in accordance with the invention for detecting over-expression of Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase protein compared to normal control tissue

samples may be used to detect the presence of an infection, for example. Assay techniques that can be used to determine levels of a Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase protein, in a sample derived from a host are well-known to those of skill in the art. Such assay methods include radioimmunoassays, competitive-binding assays, Western Blot analysis and ELISA assays.

5 Antibodies

The polypeptides of the invention or variants thereof, or cells expressing them can be used as an immunogen to produce antibodies immunospecific for such polypeptides. "Antibodies" as used herein includes monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies, chimeric, single chain, simianized antibodies and humanized antibodies, as well as Fab fragments, including the products of an Fab immunoglobulin expression library.

10 Antibodies generated against the polypeptides of the invention can be obtained by administering the polypeptides or epitope-bearing fragments, analogues or cells to an animal, preferably a nonhuman, using routine protocols. For preparation of monoclonal antibodies, any technique known in the art that provides antibodies produced by continuous cell line cultures can be used. Examples include various techniques, such as those in Kohler, G. and Milstein, C., *Nature* 256: 495-497 (1975); Kozbor *et al.*, *Immunology Today* 4: 72 (1983); Cole *et al.*, pg. 77-96 in *MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY*, Alan R. Liss, Inc. (1985).

15 Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms such as other mammals, may be used to express humanized antibodies.

20 Alternatively phage display technology may be utilized to select antibody genes with binding activities towards the polypeptide either from repertoires of PCR amplified v-genes of lymphocytes from humans screened for possessing anti-Response Regulator, anti-Histidine Kinase or from naive libraries (McCafferty, J. *et al.*, (1990), *Nature* 348, 552-554; Marks, J. *et al.*, (1992) *Biotechnology* 10, 779-783). The affinity of these antibodies can also be improved by chain shuffling (Clackson, T. *et al.*, (1991) *Nature* 352, 624-628).

25 If two antigen binding domains are present each domain may be directed against a different epitope - termed 'bispecific' antibodies.

30 The above-described antibodies may be employed to isolate or to identify clones expressing the polypeptides to purify the polypeptides by affinity chromatography.

Thus, among others, antibodies against Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptide may be employed to treat infections, particularly bacterial infections and especially otitis media, conjunctivitis, pneumonia, bacteremia, meningitis, sinusitis, pleural empyema and

endocarditis, and most particularly meningitis, such as for example infection of cerebrospinal fluid.

Polypeptide variants include antigenically, epitopically or immunologically equivalent variants that form a particular aspect of this invention. The term "antigenically equivalent derivative" as used herein encompasses a polypeptide or its equivalent which will be specifically recognized by certain antibodies which, when raised to the protein or polypeptide according to the invention, interfere with the immediate physical interaction between pathogen and mammalian host. The term "immunologically equivalent derivative" as used herein encompasses a peptide or its equivalent which when used in a suitable formulation to raise antibodies in a vertebrate, the antibodies act to interfere with the immediate physical interaction between pathogen and mammalian host.

The polypeptide, such as an antigenically or immunologically equivalent derivative or a fusion protein thereof is used as an antigen to immunize a mouse or other animal such as a rat or chicken. The fusion protein may provide stability to the polypeptide. The antigen may be associated, for example by conjugation, with an immunogenic carrier protein for example bovine serum albumin (BSA) or keyhole limpet haemocyanin (KLH). Alternatively a multiple antigenic peptide comprising multiple copies of the protein or polypeptide, or an antigenically or immunologically equivalent polypeptide thereof may be sufficiently antigenic to improve immunogenicity so as to obviate the use of a carrier.

Preferably, the antibody or variant thereof is modified to make it less immunogenic in the individual. For example, if the individual is human the antibody may most preferably be "humanized"; where the complementarity determining region(s) of the hybridoma-derived antibody has been transplanted into a human monoclonal antibody, for example as described in Jones, P. et al. (1986), Nature 321, 522-525 or Tempest et al., (1991) Biotechnology 9, 266-273.

The use of a polynucleotide of the invention in genetic immunization will preferably employ a suitable delivery method such as direct injection of plasmid DNA into muscles (Wolff et al., Hum Mol Genet 1992, 1:363, Manthorpe et al., Hum. Gene Ther. 1993:4, 419), delivery of DNA complexed with specific protein carriers (Wu et al., J Biol Chem. 1989: 264,16985), coprecipitation of DNA with calcium phosphate (Benvenisty & Reshef, PNAS, 1986:83,9551), encapsulation of DNA in various forms of liposomes (Kaneda et al., Science 1989:243,375), particle bombardment (Tang et al., Nature 1992, 356:152, Eisenbraun et al., DNA Cell Biol 1993, 12:791) and *in vivo* infection using cloned retroviral vectors (Seeger et al., PNAS 1984:81,5849).

Antagonists and agonists - assays and molecules

Polypeptides of the invention may also be used to assess the binding of small molecule substrates and ligands in, for example, cells, cell-free preparations, chemical libraries, and natural product mixtures. These substrates and ligands may be natural substrates and ligands or may be structural or functional mimetics. See, *e.g.*, Coligan *et al.*, *Current Protocols in Immunology* 1(2): Chapter 5 (1991).

The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance (agonist) or block (antagonist) the action of Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase polypeptides or polynucleotides, particularly those compounds that are bacteriostatic and/or bacteriocidal. The method of screening may involve high-throughput techniques. For example, to screen for agonists or antagonists, a synthetic reaction mix, a cellular compartment, such as a membrane, cell envelope or cell wall, or a preparation of any thereof, comprising Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase polypeptide and a labeled substrate or ligand of such polypeptide is incubated in the absence or the presence of a candidate molecule that may be a Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase agonist or antagonist. The ability of the candidate molecule to agonize or antagonize the Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase polypeptide is reflected in decreased binding of the labeled ligand or decreased production of product from such substrate. Molecules that bind gratuitously, *i.e.*, without inducing the effects of Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase polypeptide are most likely to be good antagonists. Molecules that bind well and increase the rate of product production from substrate are agonists. Detection of the rate or level of production of product from substrate may be enhanced by using a reporter system. Reporter systems that may be useful in this regard include but are not limited to colorimetric labeled substrate converted into product, a reporter gene that is responsive to changes in Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase polynucleotide or polypeptide activity, and binding assays known in the art.

Another example of an assay for Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase antagonists is a competitive assay that combines Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase and a potential antagonist with Response Regulator-binding molecules and/or Histidine Kinase-binding molecules, recombinant Response Regulator binding molecules, recombinant Histidine Kinase binding molecules, natural substrates or ligands, or substrate or ligand mimetics, under appropriate conditions for a competitive inhibition assay. Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase can be labeled, such as by radioactivity or a colorimetric compound, such that the number of Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase molecules bound to a binding molecule or

converted to product can be determined accurately to assess the effectiveness of the potential antagonist.

Potential antagonists include small organic molecules, peptides, polypeptides and antibodies that bind to a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the invention and thereby inhibit or
5 extinguish its activity. Potential antagonists also may be small organic molecules, a peptide, a polypeptide such as a closely related protein or antibody that binds the same sites on a binding molecule, such as a binding molecule, without inducing Response Regulator-induced activities and/or Histidine Kinase-induced activities, thereby preventing the action of Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase by excluding Response Regulator and /or Histidine Kinase from
10 binding.

Potential antagonists include a small molecule that binds to and occupies the binding site of the polypeptide thereby preventing binding to cellular binding molecules, such that normal biological activity is prevented. Examples of small molecules include but are not limited to small organic molecules, peptides or peptide-like molecules. Other potential antagonists
15 include antisense molecules (see Okano, *J. Neurochem.* 56: 560 (1991); *OLIGODEOXYNUCLEOTIDES AS ANTISENSE INHIBITORS OF GENE EXPRESSION*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988), for a description of these molecules). Preferred potential antagonists include compounds related to and variants of Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase.

Each of the DNA sequences provided herein may be used in the discovery and development of antibacterial compounds. The encoded protein, upon expression, can be used as a target for the screening of antibacterial drugs. Additionally, the DNA sequences encoding the amino terminal regions of the encoded protein or Shine-Delgarno or other translation facilitating sequences of the respective mRNA can be used to construct antisense
20 sequences to control the expression of the coding sequence of interest.

The invention also provides the use of the polypeptide, polynucleotide or inhibitor of the invention to interfere with the initial physical interaction between a pathogen and mammalian host responsible for sequelae of infection. In particular the molecules of the invention may be used: in the prevention of adhesion of bacteria, in particular gram positive
25 bacteria, to mammalian extracellular matrix proteins on in-dwelling devices or to extracellular matrix proteins in wounds; to block Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase protein-mediated mammalian cell invasion by, for example, initiating phosphorylation of mammalian tyrosine kinases (Rosenshine *et al.*, *Infect. Immun.* 60:2211 (1992); to block bacterial adhesion between mammalian extracellular matrix proteins and bacterial Response

Regulator or Histidine Kinase proteins that mediate tissue damage and; to block the normal progression of pathogenesis in infections initiated other than by the implantation of indwelling devices or by other surgical techniques.

This invention provides a method of screening drugs to identify those which

- 5 i) interfere with the interaction of the response regulator with a histidine kinase, the method comprising incubating the response regulator with histidine kinase in the presence of the drug and measuring the ability of the drug to block this interaction;
- 10 ii) interfere with the ability of the response regulator to catalyse the transfer of phosphate group from the histidine kinase to itself, the method comprising incubating the response regulator with drug and measuring the ability of the response regulator to catalyse the removal of phosphate from phosphorylated histidine kinase; and/or
- 15 iii) interfere with the ability of the molecule to autodephosphorylate itself once the phosphate had been transferred, the method comprising incubating the phosphorylated response regulator with drug and measuring the ability of the response regulator to catalyse the autodephosphorylation.

The histidine kinase is preferably the cognate histidine kinase of the response regulator, or another histidine kinase which is capable of acting as a substrate for the response regulator, and may be from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* or another microorganism e.g. *Bacillus*. Polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences of the cognate kinase of the Response Regulator of the invention are set forth in Table 1(G and H). This novel histidine kinase shows 29% identity over 174 amino acids to the ResE sensor protein from *B.subtilis*. Generally the genes for a histidine kinase and its cognate response regulator are found close together on the chromosome so a suitable histidine kinase may conveniently be identified by further sequencing along the chromosome. The invention also relates to inhibitors identified thereby.

The antagonists and agonists of the invention may be employed, for instance, to inhibit and treat otitis media, conjunctivitis, pneumonia, bacteremia, meningitis, sinusitis, pleural empyema and endocarditis, and most particularly meningitis, such as for example infection of cerebrospinal fluid.

30 Vaccines

Another aspect of the invention relates to a method for inducing an immunological response in an individual, particularly a mammal which comprises inoculating the individual with Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase, or a fragment or variant thereof, adequate to produce antibody and/ or T cell immune response to protect said individual

from infection, particularly bacterial infection and most particularly *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection. Also provided are methods whereby such immunological response slows bacterial replication. Yet another aspect of the invention relates to a method of inducing immunological response in an individual which comprises delivering to such individual a nucleic acid vector to direct expression of Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase, or a fragment or a variant thereof, for expressing Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase, or a fragment or a variant thereof *in vivo* in order to induce an immunological response, such as, to produce antibody and/ or T cell immune response, including, for example, cytokine-producing T cells or cytotoxic T cells, to protect said individual from disease, whether that disease is already established within the individual or not. One way of administering the gene is by accelerating it into the desired cells as a coating on particles or otherwise. Such nucleic acid vector may comprise DNA, RNA, a modified nucleic acid, or a DNA/RNA hybrid.

A further aspect of the invention relates to an immunological composition which, when introduced into an individual capable or having induced within it an immunological response, induces an immunological response in such individual to a Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase or protein coded therefrom, wherein the composition comprises a recombinant Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase or protein coded therefrom comprising DNA which codes for and expresses an antigen of said Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase or protein coded therefrom. The immunological response may be used therapeutically or prophylactically and may take the form of antibody immunity or cellular immunity such as that arising from CTL or CD4+ T cells.

A Response Regulator and/or Histidine Kinase polypeptide or a fragment thereof may be fused with co-protein which may not by itself produce antibodies, but is capable of stabilizing the first protein and producing a fused protein which will have immunogenic and protective properties. Thus fused recombinant protein, preferably further comprises an antigenic co-protein, such as lipoprotein D from *Hemophilus influenzae*, Glutathione-S-transferase (GST) or beta-galactosidase, relatively large co-proteins which solubilize the protein and facilitate production and purification thereof. Moreover, the co-protein may act as an adjuvant in the sense of providing a generalized stimulation of the immune system. The co-protein may be attached to either the amino or carboxy terminus of the first protein.

Provided by this invention are compositions, particularly vaccine compositions, and methods comprising the polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention and

immunostimulatory DNA sequences, such as those described in Sato, Y. *et al.* Science 273: 352 (1996).

Also, provided by this invention are methods using the described polynucleotide or particular fragments thereof which have been shown to encode non-variable regions of bacterial cell surface proteins in DNA constructs used in such genetic immunization experiments in animal models of infection with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* will be particularly useful for identifying protein epitopes able to provoke a prophylactic or therapeutic immune response. It is believed that this approach will allow for the subsequent preparation of monoclonal antibodies of particular value from the requisite organ of the animal successfully resisting or clearing infection for the development of prophylactic agents or therapeutic treatments of bacterial infection, particularly *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infection, in mammals, particularly humans.

The polypeptide may be used as an antigen for vaccination of a host to produce specific antibodies which protect against invasion of bacteria, for example by blocking adherence of bacteria to damaged tissue. Examples of tissue damage include wounds in skin or connective tissue caused, e.g., by mechanical, chemical or thermal damage or by implantation of indwelling devices, or wounds in the mucous membranes, such as the mouth, mammary glands, urethra or vagina.

The invention also includes a vaccine formulation which comprises an immunogenic recombinant protein of the invention together with a suitable carrier. Since the protein may be broken down in the stomach, it is preferably administered parenterally, including, for example, administration that is subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, or intradermal. Formulations suitable for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the bodily fluid, preferably the blood, of the individual; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents or thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example, sealed ampules and vials and may be stored in a freeze-dried condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier immediately prior to use. The vaccine formulation may also include adjuvant systems for enhancing the immunogenicity of the formulation, such as oil-in water systems and other systems known in the art. The dosage will depend on the specific activity of the vaccine and can be readily determined by routine experimentation.

While the invention has been described with reference to certain proteins, it is to be understood that this covers fragments of the naturally occurring protein and similar proteins with additions, deletions or substitutions which do not substantially affect the immunogenic properties of the recombinant protein.

5 **Compositions, kits and administration**

The invention also relates to compositions comprising the polynucleotide or the polypeptides discussed above or their agonists or antagonists. The polypeptides of the invention may be employed in combination with a non-sterile or sterile carrier or carriers for use with cells, tissues or organisms, such as a pharmaceutical carrier suitable for administration to a subject.

10 Such compositions comprise, for instance, a media additive or a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such carriers may include, but are not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol and combinations thereof. The formulation should suit the mode of administration. The invention further relates to diagnostic and pharmaceutical packs and kits comprising one or more

15 containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the aforementioned compositions of the invention.

Polypeptides and other compounds of the invention may be employed alone or in conjunction with other compounds, such as therapeutic compounds.

The pharmaceutical compositions may be administered in any effective, convenient

20 manner including, for instance, administration by topical, oral, anal, vaginal, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intranasal or intradermal routes among others.

In therapy or as a prophylactic, the active agent may be administered to an individual as an injectable composition, for example as a sterile aqueous dispersion, preferably isotonic.

25 Alternatively the composition may be formulated for topical application for example in the form of ointments, creams, lotions, eye ointments, eye drops, ear drops, mouthwash, impregnated dressings and sutures and aerosols, and may contain appropriate conventional additives, including, for example, preservatives, solvents to assist drug penetration, and emollients in ointments and creams. Such topical formulations may also

30 contain compatible conventional carriers, for example cream or ointment bases, and ethanol or oleyl alcohol for lotions. Such carriers may constitute from about 1% to about 98% by weight of the formulation; more usually they will constitute up to about 80% by weight of the formulation.

For administration to mammals, and particularly humans, it is expected that the daily dosage level of the active agent will be from 0.01 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg, typically around 1 mg/kg. The physician in any event will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual and will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular individual. The above dosages are exemplary of the average case. There can, of course, be individual instances where higher or lower dosage ranges are merited, and such are within the scope of this invention.

In-dwelling devices include surgical implants, prosthetic devices and catheters, i.e., devices that are introduced to the body of an individual and remain in position for an extended time. Such devices include, for example, artificial joints, heart valves, pacemakers, vascular grafts, vascular catheters, cerebrospinal fluid shunts, urinary catheters, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) catheters.

The composition of the invention may be administered by injection to achieve a systemic effect against relevant bacteria shortly before insertion of an in-dwelling device. Treatment may be continued after surgery during the in-body time of the device. In addition, the composition could also be used to broaden perioperative cover for any surgical technique to prevent bacterial wound infections, especially *Streptococcus pneumoniae* wound infections.

Many orthopaedic surgeons consider that humans with prosthetic joints should be considered for antibiotic prophylaxis before dental treatment that could produce a bacteremia. Late deep infection is a serious complication sometimes leading to loss of the prosthetic joint and is accompanied by significant morbidity and mortality. It may therefore be possible to extend the use of the active agent as a replacement for prophylactic antibiotics in this situation.

In addition to the therapy described above, the compositions of this invention may be used generally as a wound treatment agent to prevent adhesion of bacteria to matrix proteins exposed in wound tissue and for prophylactic use in dental treatment as an alternative to, or in conjunction with, antibiotic prophylaxis.

Alternatively, the composition of the invention may be used to bathe an indwelling device immediately before insertion. The active agent will preferably be present at a concentration of 1µg/ml to 10mg/ml for bathing of wounds or indwelling devices.

A vaccine composition is conveniently in injectable form. Conventional adjuvants may be employed to enhance the immune response. A suitable unit dose for vaccination is 0.5-5 microgram/kg of antigen, and such dose is preferably administered 1-3 times and

with an interval of 1-3 weeks. With the indicated dose range, no adverse toxicological effects will be observed with the compounds of the invention which would preclude their administration to suitable individuals.

Each reference disclosed herein is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

- 5 Any patent application to which this application claims priority is also incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

EXAMPLES

The examples below are carried out using standard techniques, which are well known and routine to those of skill in the art, except where otherwise described in detail. The examples
10 are illustrative, but do not limit the invention.

Example 1 Strain selection, Library Production and Sequencing

The polynucleotide having the DNA sequence given in SEQ ID NO:1 was obtained from a library of clones of chromosomal DNA of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in *E. coli*. The sequencing data from two or more clones containing overlapping *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
15 DNAs was used to construct the contiguous DNA sequence in SEQ ID NO:1. Libraries may be prepared by routine methods, for example:
Methods 1 and 2 below.

Total cellular DNA is isolated from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 0100993 according to standard procedures and size-fractionated by either of two methods.

20 Method 1

Total cellular DNA is mechanically sheared by passage through a needle in order to size-fractionate according to standard procedures. DNA fragments of up to 11kbp in size are rendered blunt by treatment with exonuclease and DNA polymerase, and EcoRI linkers added. Fragments are ligated into the vector Lambda ZapII that has been cut with EcoRI,
25 the library packaged by standard procedures and *E.coli* infected with the packaged library. The library is amplified by standard procedures.

Method 2

Total cellular DNA is partially hydrolyzed with a one or a combination of restriction enzymes appropriate to generate a series of fragments for cloning into library
30 vectors (e.g., RsaI, PstI, AluI, BshI235I), and such fragments are size-fractionated according to standard procedures. EcoRI linkers are ligated to the DNA and the fragments then ligated into the vector Lambda ZapII that have been cut with EcoRI, the library packaged by standard procedures, and *E.coli* infected with the packaged library. The library is amplified by standard procedures.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION

- (i) APPLICANT: Wallis, Nicola
- (ii) TITLE OF THE INVENTION: Novel Compounds
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 6
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: SmithKline Beecham Corporation
 - (B) STREET: 709 Swedeland Road
 - (C) CITY: King of Prussia
 - (D) STATE: PA
 - (E) COUNTRY: USA
 - (F) ZIP: 19406-0939
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM Compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
 - (B) FILING DATE: 01-MAY-1997
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 9609122.8
 - (B) FILING DATE: 01-MAY-1996
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 9609023.8
 - (B) FILING DATE: 01-MAY-1996
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Gimmi, Edward R
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 38,891
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: P31485
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: 610-270-4478

(B) TELEFAX: 610-270-5090

(C) TELEX:

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 1959 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Genomic DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

CCAGTTAAAA	TTTGATATTG	CATAAAAGAA	TAAAAGTATC	AGCATCTGAC	CATAAGTCAC	60
AGTGGAGTGA	AACTCAATGA	AAATCAAAGA	GCAAAGTAGG	CAGCTAGCCG	CAGGTTGCTC	120
AAAACACTGG	TTTGAGGTTG	TAGATAGAGC	TGACGTGGTT	TGAAGAGATT	TTCGAAGAGT	180
ATAAGCTGCA	AGATGAATGA	TTTTCTTGTA	TTGACGTTGT	TGTTGACAAA	AAGTAGCGGA	240
TAAATGAAAT	CCATTCCATT	ATCATAGATG	ATAGGCTGGT	AGGAAATTTT	CAAATAGCAT	300
ATAGGAAATA	GATGTATGGA	GTTCTGGTAG	TAGAAAGGGA	GAGAGATGAA	CATTTTAGTT	360
GCAGATGACG	AGGAAATGAT	TAGAGAAGGA	ATTGCAGCAT	TTCTGACAGA	AGAGGGTTAT	420
CATGTCATTA	TGGCTAAGGA	TGGACAAGAG	GTCTTGGA	AAATTTCAAGA	TCTCCCTATC	480
CATCTCATGG	TACTGGATTT	AATGATGCCT	AGGAAGAGTG	GTTTTGAAGT	GTTAAAAGAA	540
ATCAATCAAA	AGCACGATAT	TCCTGTCATC	GTCTTGAGTG	CTCTGGGAGA	TGAAACTACT	600
CAGTCACAGG	TATTTGATCT	CTATGCTGAT	GATCATGTGA	CAAAACCTTT	TTCTTTGGTA	660
CTGCTTGTC	AGCGTATTAA	GGCGCTTATC	AGACGTTACT	ACGTCATAGA	GGATCTTTGG	720
CGATATCAGG	ATGTAACAGT	GGATTTTACC	TCTTACAAAG	CACATTATAA	AAATGAAGAA	780
ATTGATCTCA	AACCAAAGGA	ATTACTGGTA	CTAAAGTGTT	TGATTCAGCA	TAAAAATCAA	840
GTTTTAAGTA	GAGAGCAGAT	ATTGGAAGAA	ATTTCAAAAG	ATGTAGCTGA	TTTACCTTGT	900
GATAGGGTCG	TTGATGTCTA	TATTCGTA	CTTCGCAAAA	AATTAGCTTT	AGATTGTATC	960
GTGACTGTGA	AAAATGTTGG	GTATAAGATT	AGCTTATGAT	AAAAAATCCT	AAATTATTAA	1020
CCAAGTCTTT	TTTAAGAAGT	TTTGCAATTC	TAGGTGGTGT	TGGTCTAGTC	ATTCATATAG	1080
CTATTTATTT	GACCTTTCCT	TTTTATTATA	TTCAACTGGA	GGGGGAAAAG	TTTAATGAGA	1140
GCGCAAGAGT	GTTTACGGAG	TATTTAAAGA	CTAAGACATC	TGATGAAATT	CCAAGCTTAC	1200
TCCAGTCTTA	TTCAAAGTCC	TTGACCATAT	CTGCTCACCT	TAAAAGAGAT	ATTGTAGATA	1260
AGCGGCTCCC	TCTTGTGCAT	GACTTGGATA	TTAAAGATGG	AAAGCTATCA	AATTATATCG	1320
TGATGTTAGA	TATGTCTGTT	AGTACAGCAG	ATGGTAAACA	GGTAACCGTG	CAATTTGTTC	1380
ACGGGGTGGA	TGTCTACAAA	GAAGCAAAGA	ATATTTTGCT	TTTGTATCTC	CCATATACAT	1440
TTTTGGTTAC	AATTGCTTTT	TCCTTTGTTT	TTTCTTATTT	TTATACTAAA	CGCTTGCTCA	1500
ATCCTCTTTT	TTACATTTCA	GAAGTGACTA	GTAAAATGCA	AGATTTGGAT	GACAATATTC	1560
GTTTTGATGA	AAGTAGGAAA	GATGAAGTTG	GTGAAGTTGG	AAAACAGATT	AATGGTATGT	1620
ATGAGCACTT	GTTGAAGGTT	ATTCATGAGT	TGGAAAGTCG	TAATGAGCAA	ATTGTAAAAT	1680
TGCAAAATCA	AAAGGTTTCC	TTTGTCGGTG	GAGCATCACA	TGAGTTGAAA	ACCCCTTTAG	1740

CCAGTCTTAG AATTATCCTA GAGAATATGC AGCATAATAT TGGAGATTAC AAAGATCATC 1800
 CAAAATATAT TGCAAAGAGT ATAAATAAGA TTGACCAGAT GAGCCACTTA TTGGAAGAAG 1860
 TACTGGAGTC TTCTAAATTC CAAGAGTGGA CAGAGTGTCTG TGAGACTTTG ACTGTTAAGC 1920
 CAGTTTTAGT AGATATTTTA TCACGTTATC AAGAATTAG 1959

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 217 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Met Asn Ile Leu Val Ala Asp Asp Glu Glu Met Ile Arg Glu Gly Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Ala Phe Leu Thr Glu Glu Gly Tyr His Val Ile Met Ala Lys Asp
 20 25 30
 Gly Gln Glu Val Leu Glu Lys Phe Gln Asp Leu Pro Ile His Leu Met
 35 40 45
 Val Leu Asp Leu Met Met Pro Arg Lys Ser Gly Phe Glu Val Leu Lys
 50 55 60
 Glu Ile Asn Gln Lys His Asp Ile Pro Val Ile Val Leu Ser Ala Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Asp Glu Thr Thr Gln Ser Gln Val Phe Asp Leu Tyr Ala Asp Asp
 85 90 95
 His Val Thr Lys Pro Phe Ser Leu Val Leu Leu Val Lys Arg Ile Lys
 100 105 110
 Ala Leu Ile Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Val Ile Glu Asp Leu Trp Arg Tyr Gln
 115 120 125
 Asp Val Thr Val Asp Phe Thr Ser Tyr Lys Ala His Tyr Lys Asn Glu
 130 135 140
 Glu Ile Asp Leu Lys Pro Lys Glu Leu Leu Val Leu Lys Cys Leu Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Gln His Lys Asn Gln Val Leu Ser Arg Glu Gln Ile Leu Glu Glu Ile
 165 170 175
 Ser Lys Asp Val Ala Asp Leu Pro Cys Asp Arg Val Val Asp Val Tyr
 180 185 190
 Ile Arg Thr Leu Arg Lys Lys Leu Ala Leu Asp Cys Ile Val Thr Val
 195 200 205

Lys Asn Val Gly Tyr Lys Ile Ser Leu

210

215

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 370 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Genomic DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

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ACCCAAAGGA AAAAGGKTTT GTCACATGAT CATCAGCATA GAGATCAAAT ACCTGTGACT      60
GAGTAGTTTC ATCTCCCAGA GCACTCAAGA CGATGACAGG AATATCGTGC TTTTGATTGA      120
TTTCTTTACA CTTGCAAAAC CACTCTTCSC TAGGCATCAT TAAATCCAgt ACCATGAGAT      180
GGATAGGGAG ATCTTGAAAT TTTTCCAAGA CCTCTTGTC ATCCTTAGCC ATAATGACAT      240
GATAACCCTC TTCTGTCAGA AATGCTGCAA TTCCTTCTCT AATCATTTCC TCGTCATCTG      300
CAGCTAAAGT GTTCATCTCT CTCCCTTTAT ACAACCAGAA CTCCATACAT CTATTCCTA      360
TATGCTATTT                                     370

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 117 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

```

Met Glu Phe Trp Leu Tyr Lys Gly Arg Glu Met Asn Ile Leu Val Ala
 1           5           10           15
Asp Asp Glu Glu Met Ile Arg Glu Gly Ile Ala Ala Phe Leu Thr Glu
      20           25           30
Glu Gly Tyr His Val Ile Met Ala Lys Asp Gly Gln Glu Val Leu Glu
      35           40           45
Lys Phe Gln Asp Leu Pro Ile His Leu Met Val Leu Asp Leu Met Met
      50           55           60

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Pro Arg Lys Ser Gly Phe Glu Val Leu Lys Glu Ile Asn Gln Lys His
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Ile Pro Val Ile Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Asp Glu Thr Thr Gln
 85 90 95
 Ser Gln Val Phe Asp Leu Tyr Ala Asp Asp His Val Thr Asn Pro Phe
 100 105 110
 Ser Phe Gly
 115

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 522 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Genomic DNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

CTATCAAATT ATATCGTGAT GTTAGATATG TCTGTTAGTA CAGCAGATGG TAAACAGGTA	60
ACCGTGCAAT TTGTTACAGG GGTGGATGTC TACAAAGAAG CAAAGAATAT TTTGCTTTTG	120
TATCTCCCAT ATACATTTTT GGTACAATT GCTTTTTCCT TTGTTTTTTC TTATTTTTAT	180
ACTAAACGCT TGCTCAATCC TCTTTTTTAC ATTTCAGAAG TGACTAGTAA AATGCAAGAT	240
TTGGATGACA ATATTCGTTT TGATGAAAGT AGGAAAGATG AAGTTGGTGA AGTTGGAAAA	300
CAGATTAATG GTATGTATGA GCACTTGTTG AAGGTTATTC ATGAGTTGGA AAGTCGTAAT	360
GAGCAAATTG TAAAATTGCA AAATCAAAAG GTTTCCTTTG TCCGTGGAGC ATCACATGAG	420
TTGAAAACCC CTTTAGCCAG TCTTAGAATT ATCCTAGAGA ATATGCAGCA TAATATTGGA	480
GATTACAAAG ATCATCCAA ATATATTGCA AAGAGTTATA AA	522

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 174 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Leu Ser Asn Tyr Ile Val Met Leu Asp Met Ser Val Ser Thr Ala Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Lys Gln Val Thr Val Gln Phe Val His Gly Val Asp Val Tyr Lys
 20 25 30
 Glu Ala Lys Asn Ile Leu Leu Leu Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Thr Phe Leu Val
 35 40 45
 Thr Ile Ala Phe Ser Phe Val Phe Ser Tyr Phe Tyr Thr Lys Arg Leu
 50 55 60
 Leu Asn Pro Leu Phe Tyr Ile Ser Glu Val Thr Ser Lys Met Gln Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Asp Asp Asn Ile Arg Phe Asp Glu Ser Arg Lys Asp Glu Val Gly
 85 90 95
 Glu Val Gly Lys Gln Ile Asn Gly Met Tyr Glu His Leu Leu Lys Val
 100 105 110
 Ile His Glu Leu Glu Ser Arg Asn Glu Gln Ile Val Lys Leu Gln Asn
 115 120 125
 Gln Lys Val Ser Phe Val Arg Gly Ala Ser His Glu Leu Lys Thr Pro
 130 135 140
 Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Ile Ile Leu Glu Asn Met Gln His Asn Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Tyr Lys Asp His Pro Lys Tyr Ile Ala Lys Ser Tyr Lys
 165 170

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a polynucleotide having at least a 70% identity to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 4 or 6;
 - (b) a polynucleotide which is complementary to the polynucleotide of (a);
 - (c) a polynucleotide having at least a 70% identity to a polynucleotide encoding the same mature polypeptide expressed by the Response Regulator gene contained in the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* of the deposited strain;
 - (d) a polynucleotide having at least a 70% identity to a polynucleotide encoding the same mature polypeptide expressed by the Histidine Kinase gene contained in the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* of the deposited strain; and
 - (e) a polynucleotide comprising at least 15 sequential bases of the polynucleotide of (a), (b), (c) or (d).
2. The polynucleotide of Claim 1 wherein the polynucleotide is DNA.
3. The polynucleotide of Claim 1 wherein the polynucleotide is RNA.
4. The polynucleotide of Claim 2 comprising the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, 3 or 5.
5. The polynucleotide of Claim 2 comprising nucleotide 345 to 999 set forth in SEQ ID NO:1.
6. The polynucleotide of Claim 2 which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 4 or 6.
7. A vector comprising the polynucleotide of Claim 1.
8. A host cell comprising the vector of Claim 7.
9. A process for producing a polypeptide comprising: expressing from the host cell of Claim 8 a polypeptide encoded by said DNA.
10. A process for producing a polypeptide of the invention or fragment comprising culturing a host of claim 8 under conditions sufficient for the production of said polypeptide or fragment.
11. A polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least 70% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 4 or 6.
12. A polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2, 4 or 6.
13. An antibody against the polypeptide of claim 11.

14. An antagonist which inhibits the activity or expression of the polypeptide of claim 11.

15. A method for the treatment of an individual in need of Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptide comprising: administering to the individual a therapeutically effective amount of the polypeptide of claim 11.

16. A method for the treatment of an individual having need to inhibit Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptide comprising: administering to the individual a therapeutically effective amount of the antagonist of Claim 14.

17. A process for diagnosing a disease related to expression or activity of the polypeptide of claim 11 in an individual comprising:

- (a) determining a nucleic acid sequence encoding said polypeptide, and/or
- (b) analyzing for the presence or amount of said polypeptide in a sample derived from the individual.

18. A method for identifying compounds which interact with and inhibit or activate an activity of the polypeptide of claim 11 comprising:

contacting a composition comprising the polypeptide with the compound to be screened under conditions to permit interaction between the compound and the polypeptide to assess the interaction of a compound, such interaction being associated with a second component capable of providing a detectable signal in response to the interaction of the polypeptide with the compound;

and determining whether the compound interacts with and activates or inhibits an activity of the polypeptide by detecting the presence or absence of a signal generated from the interaction of the compound with the polypeptide.

19. A method for inducing an immunological response in a mammal which comprises inoculating the mammal with Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptide of claim 11, or a fragment or variant thereof, adequate to produce antibody and/or T cell immune response to protect said animal from disease.

20. A method of inducing immunological response in a mammal which comprises delivering a nucleic acid vector to direct expression of Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptide of claim 11, or fragment or a variant thereof, for expressing said Response Regulator or Histidine Kinase polypeptide, or a fragment or a variant thereof *in vivo* in order to induce an immunological response to produce antibody and/or T cell immune response to protect said animal from disease.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/07375

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 530/300, 350, 333; 424/184.1, 237.1, 244.1, 234.1; 435/320.1, 183, 91.4, 91.1; 536/23.1, 24.1; 514/44

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y,P	HAVARSTEIN et al. Identification of the streptococcal competence-pheromone receptor. Molecular Microbiology. 1996, Vol. 21, No. 4, pages 863-869, see entire document.	11, 12
A,P	PESTOVA et al. Regulation of competence for genetic transformation in <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> by an auto-induced peptide pheromone and a two-component regulatory system. Molecular Microbiology. 1996, Vol. 21, No. 4, pages 853-862, see entire document.	1-12, 15, 19, 20

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 19 AUGUST 1997	Date of mailing of the international search report 05 SEP 1997
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer NITA M. MINNIFIELD Telephone No. (703) 308-0000

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/07375

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GUENZI et al. A two component signal-transducing system is involved in competence and penicillin susceptibility in laboratory mutants of <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> . Molecular Microbiology. 1994, Vol. 12, No. 3, pages 505-515, see entire document.	1-12, 15, 19, 20

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/07375**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)**

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application; as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☒ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
1-12, 15, 19, 20
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet(1))(July 1992)*

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

IPC (6):

CO7K 5/00, 14/00; CO7H 21/02, 21/04; C12N 9/00, 15/63; A61K 48/00, 39/00, 39/09, 39/085, 39/02; C12P 19/34

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

530/300, 350, 333; 424/184.1, 237.1, 244.1, 234.1; 435/320.1, 183, 91.4, 91.1; 536/23.1, 24.1; 514/44

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

MASPAR, embase, caba, biotechds, caplus, dissabs, japio, wpids, lifesci, confsci, aps, biosis, medline
search terms: response regulator, Streptococcus pneumoniae, inventor names, sequence search, histidine kinase**BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING**

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

Group I, claims 1-8, drawn to polynucleotide, vector and host cells.

Group II, claims 9-12, 15, 19, 20, drawn to polypeptide (Response Regulator), process of preparing and methods of treatment.

Group III, claim 13, drawn to an antibody.

Group IV, claims 14 and 16, drawn to antagonist and method of treatment.

Group V, claims 17 and 18, drawn to methods of diagnosis.

The inventions listed as Groups I-V do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The special technical feature of Group I is considered to be the polynucleotide sequences that encode the polypeptide, Response Regulator, and the vectors and host cells.

The special technical feature of Group II is considered to be the polypeptide, methods of preparation and its use in the methods of treatment.

The special technical feature of Group III is considered to be an antibody directed against the polypeptide.

The special technical feature of Group IV is considered to be an antagonist and methods of treatment.

The special technical feature of Group V is considered to be a method of diagnosis using the polypeptide.

It is noted that Groups II and IV contain a combination of categories. However, they are being kept together as there is no added burden of search although technically they constitute separate groups.

Accordingly, Groups I-V are not so linked by the same or corresponding special technical feature as to form a single general inventive concept.